FINAL DAY

SIXTH VACATIONAL COURSE 1951

AT

GOPAL BAGH

Addresses by

Mr. G. D. NAIDU,

President,
The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Coimbatore.

and

Sir C. V. Raman, Kt. F. R. S.,

(Nobel Laureate)

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6th VACATIONAL COURSE 1951.

A party was arranged on 9—6—1951 at 5-15 p. m. at Gopal Bagh in order to issue certificates and prizes to the successful Students of the 6th Vacational Course in Automobile and Radio Servicing and Bacteriology (Elementary).

Sir C. V. Raman distributed the certificates and prizes to the students and gave a very interesting speech of sound advice to the students.

While welcoming Sir C. V. Raman to distribute certificates and prizes to the students, Sri G. D. Naidu spoke as follows, about the origin of his short-term courses, the result of his free offer to handover his education section to the several educational institutions and municipalities, to run these courses and other matters connected with these courses.

Speech by

Mr. G. D. Naidu.

Dear Friends,

There is no need to introduce Sir C. V. Raman. It is not possible also to introduce to our chief guest all the students here and all the guests who have come here. On occasions like this, I have to be very careful in speaking on any subject particularly when I do not know the several meanings for the words *Independently, fundamental rights, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, recent prohibition of speech, publicity and the Government prohibition and control.* Before starting the Refresher course, I had an intention to conduct an Industrial Educational Exhibition in the same way as conducted in 1949. All preparations were ready with several latest additions. With this intention I had been to Bangalore, met Mr. V. V. Giri and Sir M. Visweswarayya who is the father of Industries in South India and invited them for opening this exhibition. Both of them agreed. Sir M. Visweswarayya told me that he might not come immediately but would come before he proceeded to Bombay. On the same day, I went to Raman's Research Institute, which is second to none and which is started by the individual efforts of our friend Sir C. V. Raman. After seeing the various sections of the institute I came to know that Sir C. V. Raman is attending some work in building construction, banking work, account work etc. in that connection. In our country, the bricks,

stones, iron rods and such other materials are very fortunate to have direct touch with Sir C. V. Raman, a well known world scientist while in other countries even well equipped research laboratories are not able to get Sir C. V. Raman for research work there. After some time and after I learned something from him about the institute, we both went to his quiet house where we had kind lunch served by Lady Raman. Soon after the lunch, I invited him for this function and without any second word he accepted my humble invitation and this shows the keen interest taken by him in the development of science in any direction.

I was making all arrangements for this and for the exhibition. By some unfortunate happenings which I do not want to mention as it will irritate everyone who is here, I had to adjourn the exhibition function, but I don't want to cancel and to lose this happy occasion of meeting Sir C. V. Raman with the students and guests here to-day.

I have to say here the purpose of this gathering and the origin of this work. The Automobile Engineering Course was originally conducted in four years. When I was the Honorary Director in the Polytechnic, the course was reduced to two years. Then again, the period was increased to three years. Radio Servicing course was from one to two years in various institutions. In my experience of learning and teaching, definitely I found out that it is waste of time with heavy expenses for parents or guardians and the institution. Then I started the course in 1948 to teach the students

within 3 weeks instead of three years or two years. Of course in other institutions, they were taught several subjects in the name of Basic Knowledge and these subjects never came to help any student in his whole life time. Further, this student never became a useful technician or an Engineer with full knowledge in any one of his subjects. But on the other hand, he became a technician or an Engineer only by learning something more after leaving his study period.

After seeing these defects in my practical experience, I started a scheme by removing all the unnecessary subjects and by concentrating on one subject needed for the course by introducing latest methods and means available for the science of teaching which I have picked out in various institutions of several countries as a student, as a worker, as an observer and as a visitor. First, I thought to commence the courses in Automobile, Mechanical, Electrical and Radio. But on account of some hindrances, I combined a little portion of mechanical and electrical in the Automobile Service Course and a separate course for Radio Service to finish within three weeks. All facilities were provided for 30 students in each course. Though I selected 40 students in each course after the Observation Test, only two thirds of the selected strength stood upto the last. The first three courses, I myself conducted with two or three raw hands as assistants. While I am not an expert in Radio, I had to prepare the lectures by learning myself before I go for lecture and practical work. Though Automobile course is a difficult one

combined with numerous s u b j e c t s such as mechanical, electrical, wood, metals, oils, fuels, paints, rubber etc. I did not feel it hard to lecture or to teach the practical side as I had very good experience before. But I felt a little hardship in the Radio Course. Somehow, I managed three courses in these subjects.

I had to take the lectures and practical work mostly in day time for Radio Engineering and automobile practical in the day time and lecture in the night upto 2 A. M. and in a few days, for the whole of the night. It was a hard work. Therefore, I appointed a very experienced Radio Engineer who is in charge of the section upto now, from the 4th course. In '48 and '49, 1st to 5th courses were conducted. In 1950, no course was conducted as I was away on tour. This year from April 15th, the sixth course was started. But all students were not able to join on that date on account of the closing of colleges on various dates. Hence, the regular work started here only from the first week of May though some students joined late in the middle of May.

On account of my ill health, due to a little hard work in connection with clearing of my baggages in customs, intermittant attendance in connection with income-tax and other heavy works, I thought it difficult to work at night. Hence I doubled the period from three weeks to six weeks. At the time of the preparation for this course, I met Major Dr. B. P. B. Naidu who is an expert in Bacteriology and Pathology and a pioneer in that work and has worked in various

institutions more particularly in Liverpool, Bombay and Madras. After some discussion, he agreed to take the responsibility for conducting a course in Bacteriology (Elementary). Accordingly, construction of the Laboratory and equipment were arranged within two weeks time to provide for 24 students. Major Naidu arranged all equipments and he requested Dr. K. V. Subramanyam, Dr. Ramanathan and Dr. Mukunda Rao, retired Veterinary Surgeon to help him in lectures and practical work. Though there was provision for more students, only 10 were selected including 6 girl students.

For Automobile course, 72 students were selected and 8 students who came late were taken as cleaners and subsequently, after they passed some subjects they were allowed to be students and also 2 observers were taken as students. For Radio course 61 students were selected in 2 batches. While there is provision for only 30 students in each section, I selected more number of students for more than one reason. The first reason is there was heavy demand for seats and there were more than 900 applications in which more than half the number had the required qualification. The second reason is this. On account of the troubles and difficulties in getting permits and licences for machines and other materials and in clearing the goods from the customs, the difficulty in finding finance for purchasing the equipment, for paying duty and for paying penalty, which were created by the scare presented by the Income-tax Department to me personally, I decided not to work anymore with such strain. So, in that case, the

association also could not continue without my help. Hence the association decided to hand over this educational section to some other institution or to Government to run the course by themselves. Accordingly an offer was given to our Government, to Central Government, to Municipalities in the district, to almost all institutions and colleges of our province. In reply to this offer I received a reply from the Government of Madras that the matter is under consideration. From the Central Gevernment a reply was received asking me to approach State Government or other institutions. Pollachi and Erode Municipalities mentioned that they were not able to conduct these courses but suggested to run as it is. Some others stated that they could not take it up. No replies were received from several others. As it was decided to close this after an exhibition, I thought it not harmful to give the chance for some more students as a last course and so, I took more number of students. Of course, while everything was prepared only for less number of students, it was impossible to carry out courses for this large number so efficiently as in previous courses. The result is less number of first classes while in the previous courses 89 to 90 per cent were in first class.

We can observe a difference between the candidates passed here and the students who passed in other places. No students who passed in the courses conducted here are found anywhere idle. When I inserted an advertisement for one or two students who passed here, as an assistant on a reasonable salary, not one was available. One

student Mr. Khan Mohamed who was studying for Law and who joined and passed here in Radio and who started a Radio Servicing Concern, offered his services as Honorary Demonstrator and no other passed student applied for the job.

The following particulars will be interesting. Applications received were 927 from the states of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Madya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Orissa etc. in which 560 were qualified. Amongst them, 161 were selected. Out of these, 9 students did not join, or left before preliminary test. Out of this 152, 144 sat for the examination. The students were selected from various colleges such as Coimbatore College of Technology, Government Arts College Coimbatore, P. S. G. Institute, Guindy Engineering College, Annamalai University, Mysore University, Poona College, Madras Institute of Technology, Hyderabad Engineering College, Alagappa Chettiar College, Anantapur Engineering College, Bangalore Engineering College, Kakinada Engineering College, Queen Mary's College and from various other places. Amongst these, Hindus 131 (Brahmins 43), Muslims 5, Christians 8. M. Sc. 1, B. Sc. (Hons) 1, B. A. 5, B. E. 58, B. Sc. 33, B. Com. 1, L. E. E. & L. M. E. 9, Inter 27, S. S. L. C. 6, Matric 1 and Vth Form 2. Professor 1, Lecturers 5 and the rest students. Ages above 21, 42; between 18 and 21, 81; between 15 and 18, 21. Sex: Males 138, Females 6. Amongst them only 3 in each in the Radio and Automobile Section and 2 in Bacteriology passed in Ist class. In Automobile, amongst 77 who sat

for examination, 29 passed in which there are 3 first classes; 29 passed in 1st part; 19 failed.

In Radio, amongst 56 who sat for Examination, 33 passed, in which there are 3 first classes; 10 passed in first part and 13 failed. In Bacteriology, amongst 7 students, 2 passed in First class and 5 passed in 1st part. The students who passed the 1st part alone, if they undergo training for three more weeks, can complete the course. But, for the present the courses ended yesterday itself and I am not able to say whether these courses will again be started and if started, where and when they will be started.

For the students, no fees were levied. The Hostel expenses are on dividing system and the boarding and lodging expenses in May '51 were (Rs. 31-12-0). For material consumption for Bacteriology - no charge; for Radio Rs. 15/- and for Automobile Rs. 8/-. There is no other expense.

On this occasion I have to make an apology to the students for any inconvenience caused to them on account of over crowded members or for any inconvenience by the staff in the hostel or workshop or for any of my orders in the course of the work or for any refusal to give leave or permission to them. There was shortage of water for some days. For a few days the quantity of the ration food was insufficient for the hard work of the students. Myself and the students must thank the collector for granting the extra ration for them.

I want to mention here that when I was in England, some students asked me to take them as students. I promised to take them at the end of 1951. But I agreed to take 10 students from Germany amongst several applied to me. Unfortunately the visas and other formalities are not available earlier. They are not able to come owing to these difficulties. I am glad to say that Mr. Kurt Stoll, son of Mr. G. Stoll, who has taken all care of me and Doctor Ramasami when we were in Germany, has arrived at Bombay and is expected here to-day. He is a very clever student engineer, designer and an organizer of a first class factory manufacturing machines. Perhaps, if we are able to keep him as well as other students who are able engineers, it will be a boon to our country.

Here I have to thank all the companies who helped me by giving their valuable co-operation and allowing me to work on their machines and also giving me their equipments for training as well as demonstrating to students and visitors. I have to thank particularly Mr. Kuhns, Mr. Thospan, Mr: R. Schmidtmann, Mr. G. Stoll, Mr. Kurt Stoll, Mr. Reichertar, Mr. Weiz, Mr. Boley, Mr. Ginyard, Mr. Best, Dr. Eugen Ebert, Mr. Joseph Koeffer, Mr. Jacob Palmtag, Mr. Richard Weis, Mr. Ernst Heym, Mr. Kurt F. Schlenker, Mr. Otta Kummel of Festo, Mr. Paul Norbisrath, Mr. W. Losele, Mr. Bechtold, Mr. Willy Steverwald, Mr. Bernhard Steinel, Mr. Joh. Morat, Mr. W. Vosseler, Mr. Hugo Kern, Mr. Amandus Keller and Mr. Frankal of Sweden for their extreme help given to me, Doctor Ramasami and Mr. R. V. Swaminathan and

also to other friends with our recommendation. Also I have to thank our very good friend Sir Charles Cunningham. Mr. Armalin, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Freeman, Mr. West, Mr. Steinwell, Mr. Newton, Mr. F. Crossman, Mr. Flynne, Mr. M. Hogg, Mrs. S. A. Mathesan, Mr. R. K. S. Naidu, Mr. Rudolph Warden, Mr. Wayne V. Myers, Mr. D. Braid, Mr. F. Smits, Mr. R. A. Kirby, Mr. Brunt, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Clark, Mr. Butler and Mr. Ashley, for the kind help and materials given to me without any hesitation.

I have also to thank Major Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, Dr. K. V. Subramanian, Dr. Ramanathan, Dr. Mukunda Rao, Veterinary Surgeon, Messrs. C. R. Venugopal, Vellingiri, Srinivasan, Dorai, Ramakrishnan, P. V. Ramasami, R. Venkatapathy, A. P. Madhavan, Venkatesalu and all other honorary workers for their co-operation with keen interest given for the successful conduct of the course. I cannot forget the services of Mr. Lakshmipathi Reddy who came here even without informing his house or taking any travel requirements, took charge of the hostel and helped me and the students and also to learn for himself the management of the hostel.

I thank you all for having come and particularly I thank Sir C. V. Raman. I request Sir Raman to give his sound advice with these certificates and prizes to the following students.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.

6th Vacational Course :: April, May, June 1951

AUTOMOBILE SERVICING.

Prize Winners:

1. N. Venkataraman, A. 53
   One Torque Wrench.

2. R. Jagannathan, C. 4
   Aero-propeller-angle-protractor.

3. C. Ramamurthy, A. 37
   Vernier Caliper.

Passed:

		T. NO.
1	N. Venkataraman, B. SC.	A-53
2	R. Jagannathan,	C-4
3	C. Ramamurthi, B. E.	A-37
4	T. S. Baladurai,	C-1
5	S. Jayakumar,	C-3
6	D. Balasundaram,	A-1
7	R. Devadass,	3
8	M. Natarajan, IV B. SC.	9
9	V. P. Rajoo,	12

		T. NO.
10	S. Ramachandran, IV B. SC.	A–13
11	A. L. Ranganathan,	16
12	Syed Mahdoom Shaw, B. com.	20
13	S. K. Swamy, II B. SC., Ag.	22
14	C. R. Sankaran,	24
15	S. Somesh Rao,	25
16	K. L. Varadarajan,	27
17	A. Vasanthakrishnan,	28
18	A. Muthiah, III B. E.	33
19	K. R. Purushotham, III B. E.	34
20	J. Parthasarathy, II B. E.	35
21	T. S. Pandian, III B. E.	36
22	S. Ganapathi, B. SC.	50
23	T. R. Raman, B. SC.	56
24	K. B. Ganesan, B. SC.	59
25	Y. Krishnamoorthy, B. SC.	60
26	Phillip Mathews, B. SC.	65
27	P. H. Ramaswamy, B. SC.	66
28	N. Ramajayam, B. SC.	72
29	R. Ranganathan.	O–2

Passed Part I only

1	A. S. Palanisami,	C–5
2	C. Rathnam,	C–8
3	A. Chinniah, IV B. E.	C–2

		T. NO.
4	G. Hemadrappa Chetty, IV B. E.	A-4
5	G. Jagatheschandran,	5
6	K. Manickam, III B. E.	8
7	C. S. Nanjundan,	10
8	D. Thirumalesa, IV B. A. (HONS.)	26
9	T. Balachandran, III B. E.	30
10	N. Krishnan, IV B. E.	32
11	T. K. V. Raghavan, IV B. E.	38
12	A. V. Rajeswaran, II B. E.	39
13	T. Srinivasan, IV B. E.	40
14	Susai Xavier,	41
15	V. Venkateswara Rao, B. SC., III B. E.	42
16	A. Krishnan, III B. E.	43
17	S. Narahari Shenoy, IV B. E.	45
18	K. K. George, IV B. E.	47
19	G. G. Kuduva, B. SC.	51
20	R. Venkateswaran, B. SC.	52
21	A. R. Raman, B. SC.	54
22	K. N. Rajagopalan, B. SC.	55
23	R. Ramanujam, B. SC.	57
24	T. N. Gajanana Dass, B. SC.	58
25	R. Krishnamachari, B. SC.	61
26	S. V. Narasimhamoorthy, B. A.	63
27	S. Parthasarathy, B. SC.	64
28	B. Venkataraman, B. SC.	71
29	J. Parthasarathy.	O-1

RADIO SERVICING.

Prize Winners :

1. C. Balasubramanian, R. 3.
   One multimeter with test prods.
2. J. D. John Thomas, R. 40.
   One soldering iron, 220 Volts
   A set of screw drivers, cutting and nose-pliers.
3. V. S. Dhakshinamurthi, R. 57.
   A loud speaker.

Passed :

		T. NO.
1	C. Balasubramaniam, II B. E.	R-3
2	J. D. John Thomas, IV B. E.	40
3	V. S. Dhakshinamurthi, IV B. E.	57
4	R. Balakrishnan,	4
5	P. V. Guruswamy, II L. E. E.	7
6	V. Krishnamurthi, II L. E. E.	9
7	S. Krishnan, II B. E.	12
8	G. Narayanasami,	17
9	K. Narasimhan, III B. E.	18
10	P. S. Ramachar,	21
11	P. N. Ramakrishnan, B. SC., B. T.	22
12	P. Ramanjaneyalu, III B. E.,	26
13	V. Shanmuganathan, II L. E. E.	28

		T. NO.
14	R. Sadasivam,	R–19
15	K. Satyanarayana, II B. E.	30
16	R. Srinivasan, I L. T. M.	31
17	N. Shanmugasundaram, III B. E.	32
18	G. T. Soundarapandiaraj, II B. E.	33
19	T. R. Subramanyam, III B. E.	35
20	A. Aiyasami, II B. E.	37
21	N. Manjayo Shetty, III B. E.	44
22	K. P. Mahmood, IV B. E.	45
23	A. V. Madan Mohan Roy, II B. E.	47
24	D. Nagendra Raw, B. E.	48
25	P. Palaniswami, II B. E.	49
26	P. Radhakrishna Chetty, III B. E.	50
27	G. Sarangapani, L. E. E.	52
28	B. S. Thukaram, I B. E.	53
29	B. Vasanth Rao, II B. E.	54
30	N. Venkatachalam, I B. E.	55
31	A. Subramaniam,	58
32	K. G. R. Moorthi, B. SC.	60
33	Prof. Narayan Das, M. SC.	59

Passed Part I only:

1	N. Gopalan, I B. E.	6
2	P. K. P. Menon, B. SC.	14
3	C. Muthiah, II B. E.	15
4	SP. Nagappan, I B. E.	16

		T. NO.
5	G. Palanivelu, I B. E.	R-19
6	N. Palaniappan, II L. M. E.	20
7	H. K. Dinker, II B. E.	38
8	G. Kuppusami, II B. E.	43
9	V. Markandan, II B. E.	46
10	A. V. Krishnan, I B. E.	56

BACTERIOLOGY. (Elementary)

Passed and Prize Winners:

1	Miss. Uma Bai, R.	Rs. 100/-
2	Miss. Visalakshi, V. K.	Rs. 75/-

Passed Part I only:

3 Miss. R. Krishna Kumari, IV B. SC.
4 P. K. Dwaraknath, III B. SC.
5 Miss. N. S. Lalitha, B. SC.
6 Miss. Jamila Bhyleem, B. SC.
7 N. P. Kalyanam, B. SC. (HONS).

Speech by

Sir C. V. Raman.

on 9—6—1951.

Mr. G. D. Naidu, Young friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It has given me genuine pleasure to come to Coimbatore and take part in the proceedings of this evening. The climate has been particularly pleasant. To my astonishment I find Coimbatore, at least at the moment, has a pleasanter climate than Bangalore. To me, it is no new experience to address a gathering of young people and the end of an academic course. I have forgotten now exactly how many convocation addresses I have delivered in the course of my long and sinful life. (laughter). And I have always been a little staggered at the number of recipients of diplomas and degrees. The number seems to be growing. The last occasion I think, was a convocation address of the Agra University. No hall in Agra could hold the whole lot of them. They had a huge pandal and so huge that neither the Chancellor nor myself could see the last graduate at the end of the hall and it follows that the last graduate also could not see the Chancellor or myself but I hope they heard my voice.

Well, often and often, I have wondered on such occasions "What was the good of it all, what was the good of these convocation addresses". Certainly not for the pleasure of the speaker listening to his own voice. I have long ago lost all

attraction for hearing myself speak. But on this occasion I have no such feeling about the uselessness or the usefulness of the function. It was always to me a pleasure to come and stand in this hall which, I am told, is one of the most popular halls anywhere in South India, a hall in which I see many delightful functions, listening to speeches especially Mr: Naidu's somewhat pawky humour enlightend and then, we have a little tiffin or whatever it may be and then, we are supposed to be regaled by speech from whoever it is that speaks. On the present occasion it happens to be myself.

Well, there is also another thing which I feel sure about and that is, that the young men who have come here to take this course from different institutions all over India and especially all over South India, I am quite certain, have had no cause at all to regret the time they have spent here. You have heard from Mr. Naidu a report of how many applicants there were, how few of them were selected, the intensity of this course, the intense both on the teachers and the students. Mr. Naidu apparently thinks nothing at all of keeping up the whole night in order to complete the course of lectures. I have never myself believed in leading such a tribulous life. I have always sound sleep at 9 O'Clock in the evening and I don't want to tell you all when I get up in the morning. (laughter). Well, I think as I say, I am quite certain that none of these young people have regretted the time they have spent here. They were eager enough to come and I am sure they will go away knowing Mr. Naidu as I do and knowing the spirit which he infuses into

the younger generation. I feel quite certain they have greatly benefitted by their stay here. It is a great pleasure to me to have signed the certificates of those, I have put my name side by side to that of my esteemed friend G. D. Naidu and I feel very proud, indeed, of having gifted, if I may say so, with something which is quite valueless viz. my autograph. I know there was one very great man whose autograph cost a minimum of Rs. 10/-. I don't reckon my autograph so expensive but I am rather careful about to whom I give the autograph and on this occasion, as I say, I am very pleased indeed to have attached my signature to what undoubtedly was a very useful course of training.

My friend Mr. Naidu's ideas about his education and so on, I think, you will permit me to say they are a little unorthodox. They possibly would shock - I don't know if I see around me any vice-chancellors present here – they might possibly shock the vice-chancellors of our great universities which believe in laying down lengthy syllabuses – no matter if they are never taught (laughter) but they must be lengthy and the longer the better. Mr. Naidu's ideas are very different. I have been an University man myself. I did honestly get at least two degrees when I was an alumnus of the Madras University and I have since been the recipient of a great many what I often humourously call as great number of bogus degrees given to me by people all over the world. But I did honestly earn at least two degrees (laughter). Therefore you cannot expect me, ladies and gentlemen, to altogether and whole-heartedly approve of Mr. G. D. Naidu's theories.

But after all, we are not concerned with theories. We are concerned with practical results. And here, I think, I am very much inclined to agree with Mr. Naidu's philosophy of doing things, short, sweet and very severe, working for a very short and an intensive course. Well, I think, if you wanted justification of that, all that you have to do, my dear friends, is to try and make a catalogue, just take a diary every morning and even the busiest of you, if you just note down exactly how many minutes you really did a honest day's work in the course of the 24 hours, you will be astonished to see that most of us go through the day and we pretend very very busy but we really do very little except for a very short time and it is the intensity of the effort that really matters. I have found it myself in my own experience that a task has often appalled me - many tasks appal me by the way; I leave a file on the table, I look at it week after week and I don't get the courage enough to read the file and dispose off it but when I do take it up, it never takes me more than, say 5 minutes, to read through the whole file and reach a decision. So, I have spent 3 weeks or 4 weeks on it and the file has rested on my table but actually took only about 5 minutes of work. I am telling to you that in reality if a man really makes up his mind to do a job of work and applies himself whole heartedly, energetically to it he can get through it very quickly and I think it is true to say that work which is quickly done is often well done. If you wabble on a job it does not mean that you will really do it any better. All that general statement, I think, rather support Mr. Naidu's theory of education.

Then, there is another and a very interesting line of thought which occurs to me and which I, as a man getting on the wrong side of 60, might be permitted to give expression to. We have all heard of a famous English poet – I do not know if English is read now-a-days in South India. Is it read now-a-days? – (laughter) but there was a poet, and we were told–I think it was Alexander Pope, if I am not mistaken – 'Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring, little knowledge is a dangerous thing". I have at least learnt this. It was impressed upon me that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing and what I have learnt in the course of the long life is that there is something more dangerous than a little knowledge and that is having no knowledge at all (laughter) – exceedingly dangerous. Actually in the course of this life, we meet with people with whose interest on matters which you think everybody ought to know, something appalling. They don't know anything at all. Why is that? I think the reason is this. This theory on which our education has been fed for the last 50 or 100 years that in order to learn a subject you must go through a regular syllabus lasting for at least 2 or 3 years, must have at least 40 or 60 or 80 lectures on it and so on and the mere idea of attending 60 or 80 lectures on a subject is enough to appal anybody, is enough to put him off from learning the thing. If he had really addressed himself to the job and if he adjusted for example, in the course of 24 hours a man could have learnt a little and that little was very essential. Now I am putting that to you that in my own experience I have seen a little knowledge goes a very long way indeed, whereas if you don't have

that little knowledge you are often riding for a fall. If you have at least the basic, just a idea of what a subject is, then, when the time comes, when the need comes, you find no difficulty at all. At any rate, anybody with a little courage and a little confidence will find no difficulty at all of marching into the territory and making the subject his own. That first step is the biggest step. Now I think, that again supports Mr. Naidu's theory.

There is a third point I would like to make and that has been brought home to me by half a century, I may say, of my life as a man of science and that is a besetting sin of our whole educational outlook. I have often commented on this and I am just telling you my experience as a teacher. I find that the vast majority of students who have been to our Indian Universities and have taken good degrees, have studied very hard indeed, attended lectures and so on. When you ask them a few questions about things with which they are supposed to be and ought to be completely familiar, you are simply appalled by their ignorance. Take for example, it is a very common thing for me when a young man comes to me and says he wants to do research – in physics, shall I say. I ask him a few questions like this. I show him for example a window pane. I ask him, "Now you see that". "Yes'. "What is that?" He says, "Glass". "Now, could you tell me what is the chemical composition of that glass? Could you tell me how that was made?" Nothing. They do not know. They have seen glass. They use it every day of their lives. They drink out of glass, well, they use glass lenses, they look at things

through glass microscope, they use glass test tubes and you ask them, "What is glass" and you ask them "what is it made of"? I have people coming from Universities where there are actually departments connected with glass and ceramic industries. Those students do not know what glass is and how it is made. (laughter). Now I am giving you just one instance. I could go on quoting you instance after instance of the most appalling ignorance about the common things about us. Now, it simply shows that in the whole approach to the study of science, there is fundamentally something very defective about it and that is to say, that it is an essentially a highly unpracticable approach. I am not referring to 25 or 30 years ago. I am referring to a state of affairs within the last 5 or 10 years. That defect, I think, is very largely one won't understand why we, in this country are so far behind, lack so far behind in what may be called industrial advance. Why is it that we talk so much about developing industries and we are not able to develop them in practice? The reason is just that. All our young people may be very clever, may be very honest, may be very devoted but the approach is wrong and the approach is essentially an unpracticable approach. Now, I think myself that if you realize that, if it is realized that what is really wanted is that the younger people who are concerned with what may be called the applied or practical science, it is essential that they should come into contact with real things that matter, they should know what it is they are handling. They should know the materials, they should know how to handle the instruments, how to test them and so on. And

these things can be learnt, can only be learnt by doing them. If you want an illustration of that, just I would like you to throw your back upon the art of lying to learn to swim. Now it is possible, I am quite certain, that one can write and learn a treatise of 400 pages as to how a man can swim. It could be brought out the distribution of weight in the human body, exactly the density of every part of human body, the density of water and how the swimming ought to be done, how you should put yourself with the water and how you should conduct yourself and so on and so on and after having studied that book and taken an honours degree examination in swimming, if I put you inside a tank, you will simply drown yourself. You know the only way to learn to swim is to swim (laughter). Get into the water and swim. Well, I learnt it myself. I know how I learnt to swim. I was out for a walk one morning in my old country home. A young fellow was walking with me and he was walking on the bund of a little river and he fell into the pond and I was responsible for his life. So I jumped in and pulled him out and I was nearer drowning than he. (laughter). I learnt swimming in that process and since then I have not swimmed. The only way to swim is to swim. Well, there is of course a somewhat better way than the one that I adopted and that is to be induced to swim by somebody who knows swimming. You see, if you have a man who knows how to swim, who will take you to water and instruct you, gradually you get the confidence. After that, you can yourself begin to teach others how to swim. That is exactly the counterpart of what my friend Mr. Naidu is doing here. If you

want to condition automobiles, the only person who can teach how to condition or recondition an automobile is somebody who has done the job himself. I think that is the philosophy. That is a very great philosophy and that is, that in all practical matters the person who teaches should himself know what he teaches. But please don't think that is necessarily adopted by our universities. I know for example, I often know that people set learned papers in mathematics and if the examiner himself were asked to sit down and answer that paper within the regulation time of 3 hours or whatever it is, he would get exactly zero (laughter). I know I have seen people set papers that way who could not answer them themselves.

You see the point is this. That a man must teach who knows the job and you absolutely cannot do teaching of any practical or real educational importance unless you know the job yourself, unless you have done it yourself and I think myself it is of enormous importance that the kind of teaching we should do in all practical subjects is the kind of teaching of taking you to the place, making you do the job, keeping your nose to the grind stone and all that sort of thing can be learnt very quickly provided you go to the right place and you have the right man to teach you how to do it and the man who has done it himself. I think that is the real philosophy behind Mr. Naidu's short term courses, and that I think is the reason why all these young people are so eager to come and I am quite certain, though I have not been here all the time, they have learnt something. At least, they have learnt how to

do and that is, how to do the job and I have very great faith, indeed, in this basic idea behind Mr. Naidu's effort.

I am only sorry that he has cast his pearls, I don't say, before swine; I do not want to call the names of all the very distinguished people to whom he sent the schemes and wanted to make a gift of it to them and they would not look at it. It is always so in this world. If you have something very valuable, all that you have to do is to offer it to anybody and then they think it is not valuable at all. But if you tell them, "I will give this to you provided you pay 2 lakhs of rupees", then they would probably agree to give something. Nobody believes that anything which is given away free is worth anything at all. You have got to pay for it and the more you ask for it, the more, people will be prepared to pay for it. I know something about diamond for example. If I were to tell people that this diamond is worth only 4 annas, nobody will buy it from me. But if I said it was worth 40,000, they will say "Won't you give it to me for 35,000?" (laughter). So you see Mr. Naidu's delightful ideas. It is because he is so free to give them away that nobody wants to look at them.

But, I think when time goes on, people will understand his educational theories. There is a great deal to my mind in them, that is to say, the basis of all knowledge of practical importance. We have had enough in this country of what may be called abstract education, basic knowledge and all that sort of thing. And I quite agree with Mr. Naidu when he says that it does not take us

anywhere. As a scientific man, as an university man, I realize, as probably you will all be prepared to credit me with, the immense importance of basic knowledge and I am not surprised that even Mr. Naidu himself appreciates it because he did not get all his ex-cleaners and students from the *pial* schools. He got them from the reputed institutions. He knows that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. You must have people who have had some education, you must have people with some ideas and some elementary knowledge and you must have the material out of which he can build his practical men. I am not saying we don't want basic knowledge but that by itself does not carry you very far. I think the very essence of industrial building up a great body of industrialists is to build it up in the way that he does. They must learn it in the factory, instead of having supplementing the whole idea that at the end of 3 years when you have learnt in the M. I. T. Engineering College you go off and spend 6 months somewhere. The time to spend that 6 months is in the beginning and not at the end. You have, so to say, to sandwich your practical training and your basic knowledge together. In intensive, short intensive course of practical t r a i n i n g, the men who teach you are the men who have done the job. I would go myself a little further and say that I would rather have the practical training first and the basic training afterwards. You have got to know what the problems you are dealing with and only then, you can talk about engines, you can talk about indicator diagrams but you will never actually put the coal or oil into a machine and make it work

if you have never driven a motor car. I have never driven a motor car in my life. So I can talk about that with great confidence in a way. I know that if I ever sat at the wheel of a motor car, that will be the surest passport to heaven or the other place (laughter). I have never done it myself but I am telling you the only way to learn these things is by doing and it is only by doing it that you acquire not only the knowledge but what to my mind is even infinitely more important and that is, the confidence.

Now, my young friends, let me tell you that if you want to make a success in life, you have to have 3 essentials. One, of course, is the intelligence. That you can't bargain for. That is a genitical factor. It comes from your parents, from your ancestors. You can only have all the intelligence you possess. But there are things that you can improve upon. You want confidence. You see, certain fear, inferiority complex, the fear that you don't know a thing, that you are not free in handling the things, now that inferiority complex, - the superiority complex is even worse but I am talking of the complex which is most common among our countrymen – has been bred into us by 150 years of the kind of thing we have been through, this country has been through in our history. Now this inferiority complex is a very bad thing because it is the lack of confidence that prevents us from venturing to do a thing. Confidence in your own ability, not an overestimation, not a foolish excessive confidence, but a real confidence, a knowledge of your own strength, a feeling

that by exerting yourself you can learn to do your job, you can do a job, that is really an enormously important thing quite as important as the basic intelligence which I presume you all possess.

Then, there is a third thing, a third thing which is by far the uncommonest thing in this country. It is the realization that you have to work, the determination to work, the feeling that the manna does not drop from heaven; that careers, money, fame will come to you without exertion, that is a mistake. I have learnt a lesson. It has brought home to me, time after time, there is no lesson that you must learn, must be burnt into your brains so much as the fact that everything in this life that is worthwhile, can only be bought at a sacrifice and that sacrifice is hard work, exertion, sweat, tears and blood if necessary. And that is what I am telling you; you have to buy success by hard work, by struggle, not necessarily by a cruel and heartless struggle of the military type but struggle, a struggle of spirit, heart, soul and body. You have to co-ordinate and that is, if you study the careers of men who have got them, you will find it is the co-ordination of these three great factors – the mind, the heart and the soul, the spirit whatever you may call it. That is, the co-ordinate activity of these three aspects of human personality and a concentration, a devotion to an end, a drive towards an end, that ultimately is success. I am not talking of success in a lottery. Even in cross-word puzzles, you have to exert yourself. I am talking of the so-called lottery of life and this is what you have to learn. You will achieve nothing if you have not

earned it by the sweat of your brow. And now my friend, Mr. Naidu, knows that very well. When he talks of discipline, I know I have been here very often and I know how hard a task master he is, towards undisciplined students, how contemptuous he is of those who will not work. I think if he has taught you the virtue of hard work, the virtue of exerting yourselves, he has taught you a lesson that will surely last the whole of your life and which you will find it to be far more valuable than any degrees, any testimonials including those signed by Mr. Naidu and by myself (laughter). I have put it to you very broadly how I feel about this matter.

If any of you feel surprised that I have torn myself away from the task of handling the bricks, the accounts and the iron rods and so on, about which Mr. Naidu spoke very humourously, let me tell him a remark by way of an explanation. And this is what I want to say, here and how, in spite of my friend G. D. Naidu. I am only applying to myself the doctrines. It is no good preaching. You must practise what you preach and now I want to tell you this that in this country, people often think that a man of science must be a man of science and nothing else, that an educator must be an educator, that a doctor must be a doctor and nothing else. Now that is not true. The fact is this. Life is at complexity. You have to know how to deal with people. In the first place, you have to know how to deal with your lady at home (laughter). You have got to know how to deal with your children, you have got to know how to deal with your landlord, you have got to deal with your officers and so on.

The life is at complexity. Life does not consist only of a particular job which happens to be your main interest.

Now, I think it is right for me, here and now, when I am talking to these young people to bring that home to them. Well, I have talked to you of the need for exerting yourself for success in your chosen profession. I do not want you to run away with the idea that that alone will get you there. We live in a hard world. Friends? Yes, a few. Enemies? yes, a good many. But much more than either friends or enemies are those who are utterly indifferent to what happens to you, whether you fall ill or die or live. It makes no difference at all. It is indifference with which you will meet in a vast many occasions. Now, you have got to face up to the world and you can only face up to this world successfully if you realize that a certain proportion of your time and energy have to be spent in what may be called the small duties of life. Sometimes, these small duties are very essential. I am not saying when I talk of duties I don't want you to run away with the idea, that a duty means something which is necessarily connected with your own profession. Well, I think, that at this time of life, I can say this, that when a man looks back of one's career, he often finds that the things that give you the greatest satisfaction are not any successes that he might have achieved in life, not at all. You may have even forgotten the good things you did, the small kindness you did. But in the long run, human life is made up of these little satisfactions. It is made up of these

little actions which you may have yourself forgotten but which have left an impression behind on your fellow country men, fellowmen and fellow women. I often tell in this connection a very remarkable story and that is a story which I am telling you not in order to justify myself in your eyes but I am telling you a true story. I was walking one day – I do not know if I have told this story in this hall; otherwise, I hope you will forgive me for telling it once again. I was walking once in the harbour at Vizagapatam. A man came to me and said, "Sir, don't you recollect me, don't you recognize me"? I said, "No, I don't." "Well, sir, I came to you 10 years ago at Calcutta and asked you for help. I was in great trouble then. I was so desperate that I had almost made up my mind to commit suicide and I came to you and asked you for help and you gave me Rs. 10 and then I got courage. I said this life is worth living and now I am an important official in this harbour. You saved me from committing suicide". Then I said, "Did I, well, I am very sorry" (Laughter).

I am telling that to you to realize that one must not always count the costs. I can tell you this. I am not trying to discourse to you on the philosophy of life but I just want to tell you what I personally find by experience that it is far pleasanter to do a kindness than to receive a kindness. When you do a kindness to somebody, you feel you are doing something worth while. To receive a kindness, well, is not a very pleasant situation to find oneself. Sometimes people have to ask, make a request for help and you have to give the help and it is not

always so pleasant. Some people appreciate it and some people don't and in general, I found that if the recipient happens to be a relation of mine, all the feeling that he goes away with is this, that I should have done somewhat better that I actually did. There is no gratitude for it at all. (laughter) Never by any chance look for gratitude in a man whom you have helped. It is a profound blunder to expect gratitude. If you do find a recollection of benefits you have conferred and do find appreciation of it, thank God that it is no worse. This is all that I can say.

I am telling this to you to indicate to you and come back to main thesis and that is, that while one might struggle for success in life and that struggle must necessarily mean that you have got to give yourself, at the same time never forget, my young friends, that the true success in life is not wordly success. A true success in life is, as I told you before, in the small things of life. In the long run, it is these small little satisfactions, it may be walking out in the air and seeing a nice tree in flowers – I have been enjoying very much the sight of those wonderful bunches of flowers on the flower vases on these tables – make life worth while. That is what I find after living 68 years in this world that these little satisfactions which you don't think much of at the time, which you probably don't even notice, they, ultimately, are the real essence of life and satisfactions, physical, enjoying a good tiffin – I see my friend doesn't eat the tiffin – flowers, friends talk, music, these satisfactions mental, physical, spiritual, ultimately make up the meaning of life. The real meaning of life is just these small things.

It is not the great successes that matter. They come to you sometimes and they don't come to you sometimes and I think I have found myself the great successes generally turn very bitter in the month. All the happens to me every morning is this. I get so many letters and so many callers and so many people ask me to do so many things that I don't find time to do the work that I want to do. So you see, success in life is not always very pleasant. It often ends up by destroying the secret sources of your own satisfaction. So you must not look for that. The best thing is to take each day as it comes along and do what little you can and then I think you will find that your life is worth while. Please forgive me for having talked to you. I am not trying to advise you. These days you may be sure that if you give any advice to young people, they will do exactly the opposite thing (laughter). But I am just telling you that there is nothing to prevent me telling you what I have found in the course of a long and fairly active life. You may take it or leave it, just as you like.

But, let me congratulate you once again on having had the courage to come to this Tiger amongst men and live in his den and work for even a few weeks. I am sure that experience would have made you more courageous, more tigerlike, more lionlike if I may use the word – a Tiger is a contemptuous creature. Lion is supposed to be popular – This *Lion* amongst men, if he has given you a little of his great courage, his great strength of heart, his great character, his spirit, I thing, would have done you a world of good. (loud cheers).

Vote of thanks by

N. Krishnan,

Refresher Course Student

Sir C. V. Raman, Mr. G. D. Naidu, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I come forward to do the most pleasant duty, of giving thanks to Mr. G. D. Naidu and Sir C. V. Raman, on behalf of the Refresher Course students. Sir, the six weeks of life, we had in Gopal Bagh, will always be green in our memory. Apart from the technical knowledge, drilled into our brains, the personal discipline, the need of the hour particularly for our Indian Youth, was skillfully imbibed into us in a truly "Naiduian" way. By keeping a healthy and clean atmosphere wherever we work, Mr. Naidu usually forces the students to be well disciplined from a sense of shame to disobey the rules and regulations. Of course, to many the rules and rugulations of G. D. Naidu may seem to be very queer and may even appear unreasonable, but, will not calm reflection for a while show that if a single individual wants to reform certain peolpe, who by habit take life easy and do things in a haphazard way, there is no other course than that one followed by Mr. Naidu?

Rules are laid; regulations are formed; but seldom followed. But within the four walls of Gopal Bagh, gentlemen, it is certainly otherwise; one sees an infinitely better administration. Mr. Naidu, a born genius and a fountain of energy, whom even his closest associates are not able to understand, stands there unmoved against stresses

and strains. Here in Gopal Bagh rules once formed years before, are still being followed to the very word. It is never given twists according to the circumstances; whether a worker, instructor or a student, rules are the same, and anyone that violated it, is punished irrespective of his position in Gopal Bagh.

The other day, you remember, friends, Dr. V. K. John, formerly the leader of the Opposition Party and now the solicitor to the Government of Madras, stated that he once happened to remark in the Council "Persons of G. D. Naidu's calibre and genius are born once in thousand years and it is really a pity that our present government fails to recognize the talents of this great individual and make right use of him". I am sure that everyone here will corroborate Dr. V. K. John's statement.

Mr. Naidu himself is a standing example, how a man's perseverance and industry can raise him from the level of a common poor Indian, to that of a leading Industrialist. We assure you, sir, we, the present refresher course students, will follow your example in life and try to become what you are to-day.

We are very grateful to all the instructors who have done their best to instill into our amateur brains the basic principles of Automobile Engineering, Radio Servicing and Bacteriology. We thank Sir C. V. Raman for having found time to be in our midst, leaving his multifarious duties. Lastly, sirs, I thank one and all of you, who have honoured us by your presence.

THANK YOU ALL.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,

Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

President: **G. D. NAIDU**. *Dated: 1st March 51.*

Dear Sirs,

This association is conducting a vacational course in which the subjects "Radio Servicing" and "Automobile Servicing" are taught in the shortest time possible. Usually, the period these courses take are varying in different places and institutions. For instance, Radio Diploma Course in the Polytechnic is 2 years; Radio Degree Course is 4 years in the Engineering College. But Radio Servicing Course is taught in some institutions in one year. For Automobile Diploma Course in Polytechnic, it is 3 years; for Degree Course in the Engineering College, it is 4 years.

No doubt in all these institutions much time is given for very high theories but practical training equal to this theory is not given. Therefore, when the students come out with diplomas or degrees they are not so useful for practical purposes except a very few who are very extraordinarily able students.

Of course, such foundation with high theory may be useful for brilliant students, if for whom, research work in design and manufacturing is available. Otherwise, this hard earned theoretical knowledge in their very valuable young age is never used or used very little in their future career of life. On the other hand, several people without any education are learning these subjects by practical work. With some exceptions they are not able

to develop or improve anything in their work because even a little theory required for their work is not given. Hence no improvement is attained in any direction except becoming working machines for doing the same type of repetition work. .

Persons who were trained in those sources are available in more number. For our young industrial country we are in need of different type of practical men but not this type of men who are machine - like workers or men with very high theoretical dreams without balanced practical and theoretical knowledge. We want men who can face any work with sufficient theoretical knowledge for a particular work and full practical knowledge of that particular work.

After several years of experience and research on this subject, it was decided to start some courses in which the students will be given equal practical and theoretical knowledge with a knowledge to use them to a full extent in his occupation. For this, several methods were picked out from various institutions on various subjects after undergoing student-ship and as well as an observer. Recently, some of these methods were adopted in the army personnel training under the subject of "War Technicians' Training". On account of urgent need of large number of persons at the war time, the course was carried out in a different way. Some of these methods also were adopted here in addition to some successful ways and means adopted in America, England, Germany and Japan.

In 1948 and 1949, five courses were conducted in which three courses were conducted in a period of 3 weeks in each subject. But in the other 2 courses the period was extended for 6 weeks as it was found that 3 weeks course was very short and very hard.

Now, it has been practically found out that the servicing courses in Radio or Automobile can be given in 6 weeks or even in 3 weeks if all the students and staff are interested. Of course, this can be extended to 3 months or at the highest to 6 months, but there is no necessity for wasting the time for 2 years or 3 years or more. This is not my opinion alone! Various other educationists, authors and scientists have agreed with my views after a scrutiny.

Actually, the students who went through these courses also acknowledge that these courses are very valuable and better than prolonged courses. Therefore, I don't want to write anything more about the quality, quantity and value, except saying that a student can learn here a work during any vacation approximately in 1/6th of the time with 1/10th of the expense with 100 per cent more useful knowledge that it is at present elsewhere. Thus, an institution can teach in a year a useful and practical subject to 6 times more number of students with 1/20th expense of what is spent approximately in other places.

In this association, at present there is complete equipment for Radio Servicing and Automobile Servicing courses for 60 students to complete in 6 weeks' time.

In a very short time, a six weeks' course in Bacteriology for 4th year Medical students will be added. For this course, 20 male and 20 female students can be taken.

Another course in Motor and Clock Servicing and Manufacturing will also be started. As this is a new course, we have not yet decided about the duration of the period or number of students to be taken.

Further, for the last 2 courses, though necessary equipments are expected, it is not sure that we can get complete and full requirements. Otherwise everything is complete to start the courses immediately. It is decided to start these courses in the middle of April and to finish by the end of May.

An exhibition also will be conducted in the month of June for 20 or 30 days.

The intention of this association is to hand over the equipment and materials to any other association or institution who can run the courses in the same condition in the same standard.

The present place for conducting the courses is available for three years. A hostel intended for this course is attached to the association for 3 years.

At present, the students are not charged any fees. Lodging and boarding expenses are shared by the students who join the courses. The approximate charge for the hostel comes to about 30 to 45 rupees.

To conduct courses for Automobile Servicing subject for the whole year, to run 6 courses of 6 weeks period, 4 courses of 3 weeks period and 2 courses of 6 months period the following staff are required:

ONE professor with a salary of Rs. 500/- per mensem.

FIVE demonstrators on Rs. 150/- each per mensem.

ONE store-keeper on Rs. 100/- per mensem.

ONE accounts clerk on Rs. 100/- per mensem.

And cleaners and watchmen Rs. 250/- per mensem approximately Rs. 1,700/- per mensem or Rs. 20,000/- per year.

To add with the above, for a Radio course the additional expenses for lecturers and demonstrators will be Rs. 500/- per mensem or Rs. 6,000/- per year.

For other courses also, the expected expenses will be the same for each subject. The expenses mentioned above is the highest figure. It can be reduced to even one half if people are available with national interest.

The other incidental expenses may be about Rs. 100/- more or less per student for the whole course. The expense will have to be borne by the students. At present, for the building no rent is levied. Of course, to follow the modern trend in Engineering and science, for books and other capital equipments rupees five thousand to ten thousand or any bigger amount may be spent but not necessarily.

I discussed with a Minister, a Municipal Commissioner, a Municipal Chairman and Councillors and with some other associations. All of them are very willing. But every one feels how to fit this with the existing system of education. There will always be the bottleneck, because our existing educational system is such. The authorities who are dealing in these subjects are also not able to move even an inch this or that way. Even though this course is a revolutionary one, one must take it with courage facing any kind of obstacles or difficulties. To change the elders' mentality is an incorrigible task. Perhaps, there is only one remedy, which I have mentioned in some of my lectures that the duty of elderly men and women for the young boys and girls is to demolish the existing system of education by the University and burn. This may be impossible at present as everyone concerned in the education either as students or

parents or government are weak on account of the present scarcity of food. Still by accident or by fluke some strong power with forethought may come to be front and may have these advantages for the sake of our poor youngsters.

This association originally planned to start a college of Industries with a view to give complete training to students in batches for starting some manufacturing factories. For some reason or other, this idea was postponed and vacational courses were started. These courses can again be converted to follow the original plan for which most of the equiqments are available though there are various types of Technical Colleges. But no where a college of Industry is started. With this hope I give this suggestion to take over this little offer, to the following institutions:

I. Y. M. I. A. and Y. M. C. A. of Coimbatore, Municipalities of Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Tirupur, Dharapuram, Gobi and Erode, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club of Coimbatore, Annamalai University, Loyola College, Christian College, Pachayappa's College, Ramakrishna Home of Madras and India Society of Engineers, Calcutta and etc. as per II list.

If these institutions accept my proposal they are requested to send one or two lecturers, professors or demonstrators to attend this ensuing 6 weeks' course to study the same as any student, to observe all the methods adopted here. Then, if they are satisfied they can take the whole offer.

I want to know a line in reply within the 15th of this month.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. Naidu.

II List of Institutions to whom Refresher Course offer letters have been sent.

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore. The B. M. Srinivasiah's College of Engineering, Bangalore, St. Philomena's College, Mysore, Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology, Kakinada, College of Engineering, Guntur Medical College, Andhra Medical College, Pithapur Raja's College, Andhra, Christian College, Hindu College, Masulipatam, Venkatagiri Raja's College, Nellore, Government Arts College, Rajamundry, Mrs. A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam, Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, Government Arts College, Anantapur, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, Malabar Christian College, Zamorin's College, Government Arts College, Coimbatore, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, The Nizam College, Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College, Government College, Kumbakonam, Osmania College, Kurnool, American College, Madura, Madura College, Madura, Presidency College, Madras, Government Arts College, Madras, Vivekananda College, Madras, Government College, Mangalore, St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, St. John's College, Palamcottah, Government Victoria College, Palghat, Salem College, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah, H. H. The Rajah's College, Pudukottai, Government Brennen College, Tellicherry, Madura Diraviyam Thayumanavar Hindu College, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, National College, Trichinopoly, Sacred Heart College, Thevara, St. Thomas College, Trichur, Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College,

Christian Medical College, Vellore, College of Engineering, Guindy, Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Central Polytechnic, Madras, Karnataka Polytechnic, Tamilnad Polytechnic, Central College, Bangalore, National Institute of Engineering, Mysore, A. G. Polytechnic, Vuyyuru, Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, Delhi Polytechnic, Maharaja's Technological Institute, Trichur, P. S. G. Industrial Institute, College of Engineering, Osmania University, Roorkee Engineering University, College of Engineering, University of Travancore, Ramakrishna Home, Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Government School of Technology, Madras, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Andhra Polytechnic, C. N T. Institute, Vepery, Madras, Government College of Engineering, Bangalore, Government School of Engineering, Bangalore, Government School of Engineering, Fort City, Mysore, Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Mylapore, Madras, Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, Indian Institute of Science, College of Engineering, Banares, Medical College, Trivandrum, Medical College, Bangalore.

The following advertisements were made in the *Hindu*, *Mail*, *Indian Express*, *Liberator*, *Indian Republic* and *Free India* in March 1951.

A NOBLE GIFT IN EDUCATION

Six Weeks Vacational Courses 1951

Automobile Servicing - Radio Servicing - Bacteriology and Clocks & Meter Works.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.,

GOPAL BAGH' : : COIMBATORE.

'Phone: 40 'Grams: "GEDEE"

As conducted in 1948 and 1949 this Association is intending to conduct the above courses for six weeks from the middle of April closing at the end of May. If necessary and possible, some of the courses will be extended to the month of June.

Qualification: Students in B. E. Classes or Intermediate with Physics and Mathematics are selected for Automobile, Radio and Meter and Clock Works. Fourth year Medical Students are selected for practical Bacteriology. In some cases selected S. S. L. C. students are also admitted. As a special case in this year, 20 Girl Students will be admitted preferably for Radio and Bacteriology.

No fees for students who come from approved institutions. For others Rs. 600 for one course except for Bacteriology.

Hostel: Facilities available. Boarding and lodging are very ordinary. Charges under dividing system. Only for 15 girl students separate ordinary accommodation is available. Discipline in the Hostel and in the institute is very hard and strict.

Caution Deposit	**Rs. 100/–**	**refundable.**
Another Deposit	**Rs. 100/–**	**for the use of materials by them.**
Hostel Deposit	**Rs. 100/–**	**after the course, the balance will be returned.**

Instructions will be given according to the convenience of the association during day and night. No definite syllabus or programme is available. Working time-table subject to change at any time. This association or anyone either in the hostel, institute, works or in any other place cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage caused by any reason by anybody to anyone.

Applications (1) with 3 copies of photo (passport size) (2) a medical fitness certificate from students with the above qualification and (3) a money order receipt for Rs. 100 remitted to this association as caution deposit, should reach this association before the 31st March, 1951. This amount will be returned to those who are not selected. Students selected from the applications will be asked to come for an interview and a preliminary test on a fixed date. Only those who come out successful in the test will be taken. Students must come prepared to join immediately with other deposits.

An Industrial Exhibition will follow side by side.

Coimbatore,
Date: 1-3-1951.

G. D. NAIDU,
President.

Advertisements were made in several other papers also.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,

'GOPAL BAGH' AVANASHI ROAD,
COIMBATORE.

Grams: 'GEDEE' Phone: 40

G. D, NAIDU,
President.

SIX WEEKS' VACATIONAL COURSES

Automobile Servicing, Radio Servicing, Practical Bacteriology and Clock and Meter Works.

Courses: This association is conducting from 1948 Six Weeks' Vacational Courses for deserving and interested students in Automobile Servicing, Radio Servicing, Bacteriology and Clock and Meter Works. The courses commence from the middle of April closing at the end of May. If necessary and possible, some of the courses will be extended to the month of June also.

Special and supplementary courses will be started from the first and second week of May and will end in the last week of June. This will be started when sufficient applications are received. Sometimes in December vacation, such courses are started.

This will be informed to the students who were found qualified and did not get seats in the Summer Courses, if they want.

Qualifications for admission:

Automobile or Radio Servicing: Students in B. E. Classes, B. A., or B. Sc., with Mathematics or Physics as main subjects, Intermediate passed students with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

Bacteriology: Fourth year M. B. B. S. students, II or III year B. Sc., (Agriculture), B. Sc., (Mathematics, Physics & Chemistry as main or subsidiaries) B. Sc., (Domestic Science) and Final year Veterinary College Students.

Clock and Meter Works: Students who have got enough practical mechanical knowledge, in addition to qualifications required for Automobile and Radio Servicing.

For certain courses, students with lower qualification including school final will be taken. This will be notified in papers when such students are admitted.

Fees: No fees are collected from students who come from approved institutions. For others, Rs. 600 for one course. For Bacteriology, no fees is levied.

Approved institution means, colleges which are affiliated to any University in the Union of India, schools and Polytechnics which are approved and which receive grant from the Government of the States or from the Union of India. The fee of Rs. 600 demanded for others who are not students may be waived on request in deserving cases.

Applications are to be made with particulars as to father's name, home address in full, age, school or college where they are studying now, the last class they have passed, the year of passing and

marks in such subject, what course they want to take up and if no seat available, what is the next subject in preference. Along with applications 3 copies of the student's photo (pass-port size), a medical fitness certificate for undergoing the course applied for and a money order receipt for Rs. 100/- remitting to this association as Caution Deposit must be sent. No special application form will be sent. The applicants have to fill in a form when they come for interview.

To facilitate selection, students have to furnish in their applications other particulars as to the weight and strength and if possible, about the mechanical aptitude.

When a student is found fit for a certain subject and if the student asks for certain other subject, this alternative subject cannot be given as it will not benefit the student under the circumstance. He will be allowed to go home with the deposit refunded. Students not found it after test will be paid back the deposit and they may go home. By any reason, before the selection after the observation test, if a student does not like to continue here, he will be given back his full deposit.

If he is selected and if he leaves the course by any reason whatsover, all the deposits will be considered for exemption from rules. If no seat is available after selection for want of accommodation, he will be given the preference in the next course.

Therefore, as the seats in the institute and accommodation are limited, the students who come first have priority of seats.

Interview: On receipt of applications and after verifying them, deserving applicants will be called for interview. A preliminary selection will be made at the time of interview. If they are selected after interview, then there will be an Observation Test for ten days. This will be the deciding test to know if the student is selected or not and if selected, to what course.

Deposits:

Caution Deposit of Rs. 100/- remitted long with the application is refundable after the completion of the course less any fine, if levied for misbehaviour.

Consumption of Materials Deposit of Rs. 100/- to be remitted after selection. This is refundable less the amount spent for consumable things for undergoing the course.

Hostel Deposit of Rs. 100/- to be remitted after selection if the student remains in the hostel. This amount is refundable less the amount due for hostel charges.

Hostel Facilities: The lodging and boarding expenses in the hostel will be from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60 per month. The hostel food is quite ordinary. Comforts and convenience too quite ordinary. Food will be poor in these ration days. Charges are under dividing system.

There is special lodging for girl students.

Syllabus: There is no special syllabus for the courses and there is no definite programme. Students are given practical training in the following:

Automobile Servicing: Dismantling and assembling Chassis - Identification and use of various units - Principle, maintenance and repairs in chassis, wheels, brake, steering, transmission, engine, carburetter - Cooling system, fuel and lubricating equipment - Electric equipment - Tyres, tubes - Body Paint - Fault finding and remedies - General economic ways - avoiding waste and saving from waste in several directions.

Radio Servicing: R. M. A. Standard Colour codes - meters - Electro-Acoustics apparatuses - Power pack - Audio-Amplification - Inter Communication - R. F., I. F., amplifiers Oscillators and Detectors - Valves - Aerials - Service station - Servicing - Assembling - Electro-magnetic Radiations.

Bacteriology Course: Six Weeks (Elementary).

Theory: General consideration of bacteria.

Cocci: Staphylo, Strepto, Pneumo, and Gono, and their pathogenicity in human beings.

Bacilli: Coli, Typhoid, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Tubercle and Lepra.

Spirochaetes.

Practical Classes: Cleaning of glass ware and their Sterilization; other sterilizing methods.

Staining methods: Gram, Simple, Zeihl-Neelsen.

Routine examination of Sputum, urine etc.

R. B. C., W. B. C., Total counts and Diffl. count: Hb. estimation and identification of Blood parasites.

Preparation of culture media: Adjustment of pH. Preparation of nutrient broth, nutrient agar, peptone water and sugar media.

Serology: Kahn flocculation test and widal reaction.

Clock & Meter Work: Principles of various types of Clocks and Time Pieces – Dial gauges.

Working Hours: Instructions will be given according to the convenience of the association. Usually work starts at 7–30 a. m. A few subject in Automobile and Radio Engineering will be taken up in the night also. Working time table is subject to change at any time according to the circumstances. In all the above subjects practical work with required theory by lectures will be given.

General: All the students who have undergone this short-time practical course conducted by the association from 1948 are either employed or doing their own business. They are not loitering in the streets hunting after jobs. The Government have not recognized the institute. In fact we have not yet applied for the same for some reason. **Certificates** are issued to those who come out successful in the examination conducted at the end of the course.

Situation: The institute is located at **Gopal Bagh**, Avanashi Road which is about a mile from the railway station and 3 miles from the Airport. The U. M. S. Central Bus Stand is also half a mile from the institute and it is 2 furlongs from the railway station.

This association or any one either in the hostel, institute, works or in any other place cannot be held responsible for any loss or damage caused by any reason by anybody to any one.

Discipline in the institute and hostel is very hard and strict.

(Sd.) G. D. NAIDU, President.

Letters and Replies in connection with the offer.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
AVANASHI ROAD, COIMBATORE.

President: *Date*: 4th March, '51.
G. D. NAIDU.

Camp: Connemara Hotel,
Madras-2.

Dear friend,

When we discussed the subject of conducting a short term course in Engineering line, I offered the whole equipment available here if you arranged to take over and conduct the course by the Educational Department. You have mentioned that you cannot give immediate reply before consultation with others. I too mentioned that if you consult other leaders or engineers, they may not accept any short term course which they have not come across. Still you mentioned that you would consult them and reply.

Now I am sending a proposal to various institutions. If you are dare enough to take these courses with any risk I hope you will be doing a duty to youngsters and young India.

May I know your reaction in this matter ?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu.

The Hon'ble
Sri K. Madhava Menon,
Minister for Education and Law,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

Letter Ref. No. 8930-G/51-1-Education dated, 12th March 1951 from Sri K. M. Unnithan, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, to Sri G. D. Naidu.

Sub :- Industrial Labour Welfare Association Limited - Short term courses in Technical subjects.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4-3-1951, on the above subject, to the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Law and to state that the master is being looked into.

The following advertisement was made in the *Hindu* and *Madras Mail* on 5-4-1951.

WANTED

2 Demonstrators or Lecturers for Radio Course.

Qualification: Diploma holders in Radio with teaching experience. Preference will be given to the students with Vacational Training at "Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore. Salary Rs. 100 or 150. Temporary for 3 months but likely to become permanent. If selected, to join on or before 2nd May. Apply before 10th.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.,

"Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore.

G. D. Naidu,
"Gopal Bagh",
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

Phone: 40.
Coimbatore,
11th March 1951.

Dear Friend,

Excuse me for writing this letter after a long time after your visit. Though it is very late, I want to thank you for your very kind advice given to the students when you were here and the advice you gave was very effective. I am glad to inform you that each and every one of the students who took your advice and with the training given here have been engaged in some work or other and not even one fellow is wandering here and there in front of offices or factories to get some work.

In 1949, I had very much strain from all directions. I felt very difficult to conduct the courses in the midst of various troubles and other unwanted activities. But then, I decided to take the whole course together with theory, practical work and lectures in sound films, so that the films can be carried to any school or college or to any private factory or workshop where such training is needed. In that case, even if I retire from this hard work, the hard earned methods of training will not die out. But it will be useful for our young industrial country.

On this hope, I asked the help of some studios and photographic concerns. After various attempts, in a way, I was able to come to a decision, through the kind help of some friends. With my efforts and with my plan and scheme to take these courses in films it will cost a sum of 3 to 5 lakhs of

rupees and the film length required is 5 lakhs of feet for each set of negative, positive and sound films. I applied for licence to import these films and the copy of the application was also sent to you. On your kind recommendation, I got a letter from the Central Government that a permit will be issued to me to import the films. Unfortunately, subsequently I received a letter from the same Central Government saying that on account of Dollar shortage it is not possible to give exchange facilities at present.

I went to United Kingdom last year for recouping my health as well as to visit various Industries and Exhibitions and other factories. At the same time I applied for Dollers to go to U. S. A. so that I can study the modern conditions in educational line as well as in industry.

When I was in U. S. A. last time I was able to get a help which is one of the biggest boons to India from Mr. Herman DeVry, the inventor of projectors. It is to start a factory here to manufacture a number of projectors at a low cost. But the war stopped this programme. I thought if I went there from England, I can get something substantial from U. S. A. also. Unfortunately the Reserve Bank refused to grant dollars exchange on account of very strong prejudice. Therefore, I had to return from England direct to India. While I was in England I asked a few pounds more for expenses to travel in the continent. This was also refused. Fortunately, several friends owning factories in England, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany helped me by giving me facilities to work at their machines, to study their industries and to

select various machines in which I have worked myself. I am thankful to the Reserve Bank for these goods which were to be brought to India. In some cases the manufacturers themselves had paid even the shipping charges.

When I arrived in India with my personal tools, I got troubles in Bombay Air port and also in Madras Customs. At Bombay, after a delay of one or two hours in the custom house, one young custom officer who was able to understand the various tools in my personal baggage and the necessity of our country to have such tools was kind enough to allow me to clear the goods. He levied a reasonable duty for some luxury goods which were presented to me in the continent and brought with me. When some of the goods of my baggage arrived in Madras port, the customs department levied a penalty of Rs. 15,000/- in addition to the duty for the tools and machines valued about Rs. 30,000/-. Of course, I was able to clear these goods after paying the penalty and duty. Meanwhile, I applied for Import licence for all the goods which I selected, or ordered for shipment and also for the goods selected and received by me from various friends, institutions, factories and exhibitions in various places.

A month after I cleared the first consignment, several other shipments arrived at Madras and Cochin. The Customs Department may pass orders according to their rules, when goods arrive without Import Licence. Taking this shipment as a second offence, they may levy a penalty equal to 100 percent of the value of goods and in addition, a duty which may go up to a figure of Rs. 50,000/- or more.

When I sent a wire to Import Trade Controller for the grant of Import Licence which was applied a month or 6 weeks ago, I received a reply to send copies of the invoices. Though I had duplicates in some cases, on account of the loss of some packages, I am not yet able to send the copies. Hence no Import Licence is available now. Most of the equipments I have brought are intended for giving training to the youngsters in Technical line. They are very valuable tools and they are weapons for teaching professions of highly technical subjects. Unfortunately in our country, either the public or the Government are not able to understand the value of such materials. I don't want to write anything more about this now.

When I was in England recently, I made some arrangements to open some factories to manufacture projectors, meters and some other machineries. I am unable to carry out my schemes under these circumstances. I tried to get raw films from them to record the training in sound films. I failed in this also! Now, when I came here I learnt that import of films is classified in O. G. L. But owing to my present unfavourable circumstances created in the customs department as well as in the Income-tax Department, I am unable to import either the raw films or to clear the goods that are in the customs. Hence I am unable to carry out any of my schemes.

I have already finished five courses in teaching Automobile and Radio Servicing in 1948 and 1949. Last year, I was away for more than 7 months. Therefore, no course could be undertaken. On my return, this year also I felt difficult to start the courses. With greatest difficulty, with the help of

some friends, I have decided to start one or two courses as a last attempt. This year, I have added Bacteriology and Clock and Meter Works with Automobile and Radio Courses. After finishing this one or two courses, I have to stop abruptly. Instead of such stoppage, I have given an offer to various institutions to take over and run these courses. Unfortunately, these courses are competitive with the courses conducted by Government and other institutions. Almost all the institutions to whom I gave this offer are connected in some form or other with Government. When they are conducting the Engineering courses for 2 to 4 years, they cannot take up these courses which will be finished in 6 weeks which is in itself a competition. Therefore, I am not expecting anybody to come forward to take up the offer.

The students, parents and Government are fighting with each other through lectures, articles in papers and in courts to get seats in technical and other colleges. If they adopt this system which I am conducting here, in Educational schemes there will be no necessity to open any more colleges, to find any capital to construct buildings or to take any more staff. Also, there won't be any necessity to differentiate the seats as for Brahmins, Non-brahmins, Christians or Muslims. Perhaps, there may be necessity to canvas for students instead of scarcity for seats as at present.

Though I have differences with Congress ideals and the Government policies in some matters I have no prejudice or difference in education or industry or administration suitable to our country.

The Central Government also expressed and planned to open Polytechnics in various places to train technicians in great numbers in short period for the immediate need of the country. This will be a boon for such ideas.

Therefore, I give the offer to you if you are able to take charge of this and run the courses. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the paper sent to other institutions for your perusal.

I am also sending some other printed papers and letters on this subject. It is not possible to give more details in a letter. Therefore if you can do something in this matter, may I request you to know your reaction before the 22nd instant. I waited for a chance to come there to see you. But on account of some strain, I am unable to travel at present. Therefore, I am sending this letter to you.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu.

Prof. Humayun Kabir,
Jt. Educational Adviser,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, INDIA.

New Delhi,
Dated the 19th March, 1951.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

I have just received your letter of 11th March 1951. I am sorry to hear that you have had so much trouble and have been unwell but I hope that now you have fully recouped your health.

I am asking our Technical Division to examine the suggestions made in your letter and give you all possible help.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Humayun Kabir.

G. D. Naidu Esq.,
"Gopal Bagh",
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

No. 2393/51 T2.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

New Delhi, 3, the 1st June, 1951.

Dear Mr. Naidu,

Kindly refer to your letter to Prof. Humayun Kabir dated the 19th March, 1951. Your scheme has been examined in detail but I regret that the Central Government are unable to take over the institution and run it. I should, however, suggest your making the offer to the State Government or to any of the several educational organizations in Madras State.

Should you require any assistance from us in connection with clearance of equipment for instructional purposes from the Customs and import of additional equipment, you may kindly let us know and we should be glad to do whatever we can.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. K. Chandiramani,
Deputy Educational Adviser (Tech.)

G. D. Naidu Esq.,
"Gopal Bagh",
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

Dr. H. B. Mohanty, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab)
Secretary to Government,
Department of Industries,
Orissa.

Cuttack,
11th April, '51.
D. O. No. 1156. I.

My dear Naidu,

This morning I have been reading an article about razor blade making by Shri Dahanukar of Bombay in his newly founded Hind Razor and Blade Company. Their production capacity is about 50,000 blades per day, which can hardly meet a part of the requirement of blades in India. This article reminded me about the beautiful razor blade machinery that you had shown me at your place. Would it be possible to set up any such razor blade making plant with your kind help and co-operation in this part of the country? Of course in spite of my repeated efforts I have not been able to induce you to visit Orissa. Our Hon'ble Minister, for Home Affairs and Industries Sri Kanungo is well acquainted with you and he has several times mentioned to me about bringing you sometime to Cuttak. But that hope has not yet materialized. I still hope that with your initiative and drive it will be possible to develop a few industries in Orissa now that the cheap Hydro-Electric power of about one lakh K. W. from Duduma Project and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakh K. W. from the Hirakud Dam Project are going to be available towards the end of 1952 or the beginning of 1953.

Hoping you to be in best of health and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) H. B. Mohanty.

G. D. Naidu Esq.,
United Motors,
Coimbatore.

G. D. Naidu,
"Gopal Bagh",
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

Phone: 40.
Coimbatore,
Date, 20th April, '51.

Dear Doctor,

I thank you for your very kind letter D. O. No. 1156. I. dated 11th April, '51.

You have mentioned about Razor blades and production capacity of about 50,000 blades per day. If I remember correct, some 10 or 15 years back, if we had started a big steel strips factory for making Razor Blades, springs, gauges, our country would have saved at the lowest, 2 crores of rupees per year. By this time it will be about 30 crores of rupees savings with which can be constructed a big dam across Godavari or Krishna or Mahanadhi. Then there won't be any famine from which we suffer now. We need not bother about mathematical calculation as there are expert doctors in Economics, leaders in finances, and publishers of their papers. But we must see practical economics tried by us, by our hands in our time.

Some ordinary blades are lasting for one or two months, some for one or two weeks and some for one or two shaves. The blades made here are lasting at least a month to 2 years according to the person who takes care of the blades.

No mathematician is necessary for any calculation to compare the profit or the national saving if we manufacture these blades here. With

the same calculations we can tell how many Radios are imported, how many motor cars are imported, how many other articles are imported from outside. We can very well stand for one or two years with such luxury articles. If we spend that amount here itself, can't we start huge factories to cater the needs of our country by manufacturing in our own factories with majority of raw materials available here?

In fact, most wonderful brainy people we have in our country. In other countries, the people, who were in a lowest form have come upto such a stage that they can produce anything and that they can control the whole world. What is the reason for India's lacking, where better brains are available and there is enormous population? Perhaps until recently one can blame the British Government. It is allright. Now whom one is to blame? Are we to blame the leaders who with faithful interest are sitting on the top? Or, the secretariate machinery which can govern the top leaders by the influence of a few outside selfish people? Unfortunately eminent experts in various capacities were not able to understand what is undermining our country.

Dear Doctor, I don't want to drag your attention to politics. You were kind enough to send some students to this Polytechnic in which I was the Honorary Director. I saw in England one of the students who studied here sent by you for foreign study. You have also sent your Asst. Provincial Transport Controller as a student to take up the short term Automobile Engineering Course, conducted by me here.

I went to England in last May and returned in December last. While Reserve Bank refused £ 50 more than what they had given me for my tour in Germany and while they refused a little amount of Dollars for my expenses to go to U. S. A. for negotiating some very valuable capital of capital industries, I was able to do some negotiation with some people in England and Europe with very favourable conditions.

When I had been there, I collected some lakhs of rupees worth of machineries. Of course I had not taken any Import Licence, because it was refused by a single stroke of a pen in the hands of a corrupt fellow who was taken as a god-sent guard of the finance department of our Independent Government. But my hard training in industries, induced me to collect and get anything that came across in my tour before my eyes. Accordingly I was able to bring with me goods valued at several thousands of rupees perhaps not available even for several lakhs here.

After coming here, when I applied for licences, it seems such papers were missing in the Central Government. The result was, I had to shell out Rs. 60 thousand as fine. This is the award in the country where all kinds of industries are needed, for a man who brought with very hard labour and efforts, the very valuable equipments of which not one is available here and almost all are intended for industrial training purposes. Before I paid the fine, I thought of even dropping them into the sea! My mind did not allow! Hence all of them are brought here. Then I made an advertisement calling applications for six weeks' courses in

Automobile, Radio, Bacteriology and Clock and Meter Manufacturing.

There may be very big factories, very big mills, very big concerns doing very large business for earning money by white-market or black-market by a few people. What I have done here may look very small. I can teach here in a very small place with finest equipments something useful to a very large number of people to earn their needs. It is not possible to write more particulars in detail in this letter. With such equipments costing several lakhs, I offered this to various institutes including State and Central Government to take this as it is and run by themselves. I have made this offer with a decision that I will discontinue my activities soon after these courses are finished and join any party or forces even if it is a Communist party, though I hate them than anybody else. I thought so, because it will give me mental satisfaction rather than suffering the butchery in the hands of the present Central Government. Of course I am not blaming any State Governments, though there are a few draw-backs.

In these circumstances, I have to refuse your kind invitation to come to Cuttack, reluctantly; but on the other hand, I invite you to come here and inspect everything and take it yourself and run the course continuously here itself. Then you can send any number of people here and train in various lines which will be useful for your industries to be started in your place. As I have definitely decided to discontinue these courses it is better for you to send half-a-dozen intelligent students with some engineering knowledge for this vacational

course; second term starts in the 1st Week of May and ends at the middle or end of June. If so, please wire as to how many students you are sending and when you will be coming here. I request you also to invite Hon'ble Minister Sri Kanungo on my behalf. I think, if you both come here immediately it will be a boon to you and to your province because nothing will prevent us if one makes any arrangements here. Further, you asked me to give some idea to start a Razor Blade Factory. I have brought from Germany very valuable quotations for machineries for making finest Razor blades, the best and the cheapest ball pens, to make cycle parts and various other equipments. Even if I join any party with a vengeance to expose the corruption, nepotism and defects, I will co-operate with you and will give any help to you in starting any industry without any prejudice to anybody.

I am sorry for not writing any letters to you upto now, the reason for which, I don't want to say now here. I am enclosing some papers for your perusal. I expect a line in reply preferably by telephone or telegram or by letter with a date.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu

Dr. H. B. Mohanty, M. SC., Ph. D. (Cantab)
Secretary to Govt. Dept. of Industries,
Orissa.

G. D. NAIDU,
I. T. Works,
Gopal Bagh,
Coimbatore.

Phone No. 40

9th February, 51.

The Commissioner,
Municipality,
Coimbatore.

Dear Friend,

Ref: Your Do. 506/51/62 dated 3-2-51.

Soon after I received your previous letter, I erected the clock in front of my bungalow to decide a suitable model-stand of posts for the clock. Further, I have not tested the clock for temperature changes, though it was tested inside the factory building. I want to see how this works in open outside in a place surrounded by cement flooring in this hot climate in March and April. After final testing only this clock can be shifted to the place where we decide. In a week's time a model of a plan of stand will be ready. Then you can come at any time in the morning with Engineer to see and finalize the plan.

Further, I have one other proposal which is very important for our town. I am intending to hand over to somebody the institution in which Automobile engineering and Radio Servicing courses are conducted for six weeks in which the education given is equal or better than the Engineering knowledge given in other Polytechnics or Engineering Colleges in 2 or 3 years or more. But I don't know whether you will approve of taking such

responsibility. Even if you approve, the Government may not agree. But before I offer to any outsider, I want to thrust this into our Municipality or any other source in this town. We shall discuss this openly when we meet here. Any morning will be convenient for me. But before you come here, please ascertain by phone about my presence as I am called by some courts or officers all on a sudden even in the mornings.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu.

Letter from the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality to Sri G, D. Naidu, No. 506/51/C. 2 dated 19—3—1951.

Sub: Taking charge of Refresher Course-
Ref: Your letter dated 1—3—51 and 10-5-1951. regarding The Industrial Labour Welfare Association.

While acknowledging receipt of the letters under reference I am to state that the Council is not interested.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Mettupalayam Municipality, to the President, I. L. W. A. Ltd., on 31—3—51. L. Dis. No. 2455-51.

There are no persons of the kind referred to by you to be deputed by this Municipality for the course.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

President:
G. D. Naïdu

Camp: Connemara Hotel,
Madras-2.
Date 4th March, 51.

Dear Friend,

A few days ago when you came with your Commissioner and Engineer to Gopal Bagh, we discussed about the Refresher Course in Engineering Subjects to be run by the Municipality. All of you were willing. But you mentioned that you will discuss with your colleagues and reply me within two or three days. I am sorry I have not received any reply till now.

I am enclosing herewith a paper in which more particulars are given. Can I get your opinion as early as possible?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) G. D. Naidu.

Mr. Sethurama Gounder,
Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Pollachi.
(Coimbatore Dt.)

Telegram: 'WETHREE'. Telephone No. { 30, 30 A.

P. K. Sethuramaswami
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Banker,
Proprietor,
Vannakkan Mills.

Pollachi,
19th March, 1951.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your kind letter dated 4th March, 1951 reminding me of our discussion with you at Coimbatore when we last met. Soon after, I had to go to Madras on private business and I was unavoidably detained there for about ten days. Hence I could not write to you earlier. I very much regret for the delay caused.

Now I come to the subject proper :-

I went through your letter dated 1-3-1951 which explains the aims and objects of The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., Coimbatore. I very much appreciate the laudable object with which the association makes a move to improve the young Industrial Country of ours, serve as Nation Builders in the promotion of Industries in a short period of its Independence and try to place itself in a level with the other nations. I also sincerely believe that the prolonged time allotted for study of theory in Radio Engineering, Automobile Engineering and servicing courses without adequate scope for practical studies are a waste of energy and money and the whole study on both sides can very well usefully be utilized by introducing short courses and fill the country with more artisans and skilled people much to the advantage of rapid growth of Industry. The more I ponder over the subject, the

more do I appreciate the sacrifice; the exponent of the scheme has been taking, in his anxiety to enrich Independent India as an Industrial Country.

As agreed in person, I have discussed the matter with my colleagues. For running such an institute by the Municipality, the approval of the Educational Authorities and Government will be necessary and as I understand that it is not easy to obtain such approval in as much as the scheme itself is revolutionary and not in conformity with similar institutions run by Government, I regret, therefore, that it will not be possible for this Municipality to take over the management of the institution which the association is offering for maintenance.

However, I may suggest that the useful scheme should not be entrusted to be run by any quasi-Government institution at this stage, as they have no scope or freedom to adhere to the plan of the scheme. The scheme can, therefore, be better administered by the association itself at least for some years, so that the public and the Government could realize the advantage and benefit of such a short course and come forward to recognize the training given.

I once again regret very much my inability to accept your offer.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) P. K. Sethuramaswamy

To

Mr. G. D, Naidu,
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

S. K. Chenniappa Gounder,
Chairman,
Municipal Council,

Erode,
20-3-1951

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated 1-3-1951. The letter no doubt contains valuable suggestions coming as they do from a gentleman of vast experience in the line. I consulted my Commissioner in the matter and he agrees with me that the short courses in Radio Servicing and Automobile Servicing started by you should be continued in the interests of the poor students who will not be in a position to spend large sums of money on long courses prescribed by Government at present and that every effort should be made to get these cheap but effective and efficient courses recognised by Government and encouraged by them.

However, while appreciating the spirit in which the offer is made, I am sorry that my Municipality will not be in a position to accept it for want of requisite facilities here.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) S. K. Chenniappa Gounder.

Sri G. D. Naidu,
Avanashi Road,
Coimbatore.

Letter from M. Khan Mohamed, B. A., 1/32, Mela Raja Street, Bodinayakanur, Madhurai Dt. on 12th March 1951 to Sri G. D. Naidu.

I was anxiously awaiting your arrival from foreign Tours. I sent a telegram on 14th December 1950 congratulating you on your safe arrival. There was no reply to the same till this date.

I am happy to inform you that I purchased a 16 m. m. RCA "400" Sound Film Projector for Visual Education Purpose. I propose to celebrate the opening ceremony on 21st evening or 22nd morning. I humbly request you to be kind enough to accept your obedient student's invitation to "switch on" the projector on any day convenient to you. I shall be much obliged for the same. If necessary, I shall call on you in person and I request, your previous interview appointment date may be sent to me. I close this with full confidence that you will encourage youngsters like me in our new enterprise. Thank you.

P. S. I know that you will be very busy and ought to be, with your manifold activities. I shall be much grateful to you, Sir, if you could be able to grace the occasion with your august presence. You may dictate the date and time convenient to you and I shall be pleased to arrange the function convenient to your goodself.

Reply to Mr. M. Khan Mohamed, B. A., by Sri G. D. Naidu, on 7th April, 51.

I am sorry for writing a reply so late. I don't think that anything will be more pleasant than seeing a student or a friend or any well-wisher

conducting a business of his own after having a very short training in a subject. It seems you also have got the smell of Congress and other parties' procedures. For this kind of work, you should not expect others to do any formalities. You should do it yourself. Of course, on principle there is no harm of inviting some eminent people who can do some help in your business. I hope you will do it now.

I am conducting the Refresher Course from this 15th. Why can't you come here and do the Demonstrator's or Lecturer's work for the students for one or two weeks? This will improve your knowledge better than acquired by a man as a student. If you are able to come, please inform me the date of your coming.

Letter from M. Khan Mohamed, B.A., 1/32, Mela Raja Street, Bodinayakanur. (Madhurai Dt.) on 10th April 1951 to Sri G. D. Naidu.

Your kind letter of the 7th inst. to hand yesterday.

I should like to inform you that I have taken the initiative from you only for my business career. I have almost put a stop to my further study as I remember you say one must begin to earn at the attainment of his twentyfifth year.

It is a great pride and privilege for me to work under you. I take your invitation as an order and you are bound to order us, your students, to do. You are to direct and guide us and we are to obey.

I always believe in Carlyle's Philosophy. "To Learn Obeying Is The Fundamental Art of Governing." and "He that cannot be a servant of many, will never be a master, true guide and deliverer of many; —that is the meaning of true mastership".

Please try me from a lower level. I do not want to occupy a higher post all of a sudden. Again Carlyle says, "To test one in his 'Hero Worship", give him a chance; if he is really great, he will succeed; if otherwise, he will bungle". I shall rather prefer to be an attender than a Demonstrator. I believe in the dignity of labour. Now it is left to you to command me to do any work and with your guidance, I shall take it a pleasure to do the same trying my best sincerely to satisfy those who are concerned.

Lastly, as I have begun the business just recently I am very much pressed that my steadfast vigilance is required. Moreover, I have no proper helping hand. I am almost a single fellow with voracious plans for the future.

I shall try to go over there by the end of this month and stay there till the middle of next month. Kindly inform me the correct date of the commencement of the regular lessons so that I shall be present on that day. If you think that I should be present any day earlier, please write to me a word and I shall be there.

I should have offered my services even from the 15th inst. but for my mother's ill-health which requires my constant attention. But she advises me to take up work under you. Please inform me your mind. Thanking you. With respects from your boy.

(Sd.) M. Khan Mohamed.

Letters from Municipal Commissioner, Udamalpet. Roc No. 2020/51-A3 - dated 19—3—'51. to The President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., Coimbatore.

Sub: Education - Vacational courses Radio Servicing and Automobile Servicing - short term course - Udamalpet Municipality - Reply furnished.

Ref: Your letter dated 1-3-1951.

The subject is being placed before the council at its meeting to be held on 27-3-51 for consideration and the opinion of the council will be communicated to you immediately.

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Letter from Municipal Commissoner, Udamalpet. Roc. No. 2020/51-A3 - dated 11—5—'51. to The President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., Coimbatore.

Sub: Education - Udamalpet Municipality - short term courses - Radio Engineering and Automobile servicing.

Ref: Your letter dated 4-5-51.

I regret to state it is not possible to run the above courses by this Municipality, as there are no proper persons possessing the prescribed qualification stated in your letter cited above.

Letter from District Board President, Tanjore. on 8—4—1951 to Sri G. D. Naidu.

It is proposed to open an automobile section in the District Board Industrial School, Tanjore and for the same I desire to have your expert advice as you happen to be a pioneer in Motor and Automobile Engineering. I am sending to you the Superintendent of the District Board Industrial School, Sri M. Appadurai with the proposals drawn up by him for your opinion. Kindly go through the same and suggest modifications if necessary.

It is needless for me to tell you that the Industrial School is doing good work in training artisans and catering to the needs of a locality. It is perhaps the only institution of the kind run by any District Board in the state. Many distinguished persons including their Excellencies the Governors of Madras, Ministers of State and others have visited the school and expressed their approbation at the work done there. You have hitherto not conceded to my request and visited the institution.

I would in this connection request you to pay a visit to the school and give us your valuable advice in improving the same.

Letter to Tanjore District Board President on 20th April '51 from Sri G. D. Naidu.

I am glad to receive your letter dated 8-4-'51 through Mr. Appadurai.

It is an opportune time for you to send this letter and also for me to receive the same. I have got very good plans for such insitutions, gathered in my recent tour which I want to dispose in a short time. You are also in need of such plans.

Mr. Appadurai is not able to give particulars about how much amount and how many buildings are available to start such an institute to run in an efficient way. Further, when you want to start such an institute, it is better for Mr. Appadurai to be here for the 6 weeks' course, which will start from May first week. Then it will be a boon for your institute to have such a trained man to manage the institute in an efficient way.

Though you have some or more engagements with the decomposed party politics, I hope you can spend some time without any hesitation to fulfil one of your best ambitions particularly for our future youngsters. You must come here and stay here a few days, say a week. Then only you can get the full benefit from me. At the present state of affairs, it may not be possible for me to discuss continuously for a whole day long. In the day time it will be an intermittant discussion. Only in the evening, we can do something. It is not possible to come to a dicision within one or two days.

Therefore, putting all other engagements in your iron safe, please take this work for a few days for the sake of real work for the public, and you will please come here and also please send Mr. Appadurai. I write this letter with the hope you will do it immediately. If so, when do you propose to come? Please write, so that I can adjust my work as to suit this purpose. If Mr. Appadurai comes and joins before 1st May, the fee of Rs. 600/- will be waived.

Rest in person.

With kindest regards.